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WORLD AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito-Soviet Talks Begin

Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khruschev & Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin arrived at Belgrade's Zemun Airport May 26 to open talks on closer cooperation with Yugoslav Pres. Tito, who greeted them in a bemedalled sky-blue marshal's uniform. The 6-man Soviet "good will" party, its members wearing business suits, included Dmitri T. Shepilov, editor of the Soviet CP newspaper *Pravda,* in addition to those listed in the Soviet announcement of May 14. [See pp. 167A2, 174A3]

(USSR Pres. Klementi Voroshilov sent "sincere congratulations" on Tito's 63d birthday May 25, the first Soviet birthday greeting to Tito since he was expelled from the Cominform in 1948.) [See Vol. VIII, p. 205C]

Khrushchev Blames Beria

Tito listened impassively and made no reply to an 11-min. arrival speech read in Russian May 26 by Khrushchev, who led the Soviet group from a 2-engine Convair-type transport plane and apparently outranked Bulganin in importance. Khrushchev addressed himself to "dear Comrade Tito . . . dear comrades & citizens" and recalled the "ties of long brotherly friendship & the joint struggle against the (Nazi German) enemy."

He said "we sincerely regret" that "these good relations were destroyed" and that his group "resolutely" rejected the Kremlin-Tito rupture. He added: "We ascribe without hesitation the aggravations to the provocative role that Beria, Abakumov & others—recently exposed enemies of the people—played in the relations between Yugoslavia & the USSR."

(Lavrenti P. Beria, ex-Soviet Internal Affairs Min., was executed in 1953. Viktor S. Abakumov, an aide to Beria, was executed in 1954 [see Vol. XIII, p. 429E3; Vol. XIV p. 430C2]. Khrushchev made no reference in his speech to the late Joseph Stalin or Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov, who signed anti-Tito statements in 1948.) [See p. 167F2]

Khrushchev said the Soviet leaders had "studied assiduously the materials on which had been based the serious accusations . . . against the leaders of Yugoslavia. The facts show that these materials were fabricated by the enemies of imperialism who by deceptive methods pushed their way into the ranks of our party." "We are profoundly convinced that this period of the deterioration of our relations has been left behind us. For our part we are ready to do everything necessary to eliminate all obstacles standing in the way of complete normalization of relations between our states. . . ."

Russian Seeks CP Reunion

Speaking as a Soviet CP representative, Khrushchev said in his May 26 speech that "the strongest ties" were created among those countries "where the leading forces are parties that base their activities on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism." He added: "We would not be doing our duty to our peoples and to the working people of the whole world if we did not do everything possible to establish mutual understanding" between the Soviet & Yugoslav CPs.

Krushchev said the USSR, "following the teachings of . . . Lenin," based its relations with other countries "on principles of the peaceful co-existence of states, on principles of equality, non-intervention & respect for sovereignty & national independence, on principles of non-aggression & . . . the impermissibility of some states' encroaching upon the territorial integrity of others." Khrushchev expressed hope that strengthening of USSR-Yugoslav friendship "will contribute to improvement of relations among all countries" and "to consolidation of peace in general."

Report Tito Bars Cominform

After 2 days of talks in Belgrade, Tito & Khrushchev led their respective delegations May 29 to Brioni Island, in the Adriatic Sea off Pula, where the talks continued at Tito's villa. Daily communiqués gave no details of the discussions, except for references to talks about "future Soviet-Yugoslav relations."

American press reports from Belgrade May 27-28 said Tito had resisted Khrushchev's efforts to get the Yugoslav CP to rejoin the Cominform & bring the country back to the Soviet political bloc. Tito was said to have (a) told the Russians that Yugoslavia must retain its present independence and (b) insisted on settlement of economic questions, including Yugoslavia's contention that Russia owed $200 million for broken trade pacts.

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Week in Headlines

International

Conservatives increased majority to 59 seats in British Parliamentary elections.

Tito opened talks in Yugoslavia with Soviet leaders.

Red China freed 4 of 15 imprisoned U.S. Korean war fliers.

Russia formally agreed to Big 4 summit talks.

United States

Supreme Court held that racial segregation must be ended in public schools but set no deadline, authorized lower federal courts to rule on enforcement cases.

Pres. Eisenhower asked easier rules for refugee admission to U.S.

Senate Com. heard charges of bribery in military purchasing.

Fulbright Com. reported "unhealthy" stock speculation.

U.S. Envoy Rebuts Khrushchev

U.S. Amb.-to-Yugoslavia James W. Riddleberger held a 20-min. conversation with Khrushchev at a Tito-sponsored reception in Belgrade's White Palace May 28. Riddleberger told newsmen later they discussed socialism & capitalism until Khrushchev said: "The trouble with you is that you don't know anything about working men." Riddleberger replied that he formerly was a painter & carpenter. Khrushchev then criticized "ridiculous" U.S. statements "such as dealing from positions of strength." Riddleberger, who had served in Berlin during the Soviet blockade, pointed to Soviet actions then as an attempt to operate from positions of strength. When Khrushchev asked: "What about Sen. McCarthy?" Riddleberger replied that many nations occasionally had individuals who created problems. "It seems to me you had a man named Beria." [See Vol. IX, p. 274M; Vol. XIII, 224F1]

Khrushchev was said to have exchanged jibes, ostensibly in a jocular mood, with other Westeners at the reception. He reportedly angered Belgian Amb. Georges Delcoigne by insinuating that Belgium was not independent of the U.S.

RED CHINA

4 American Fliers Freed

4 USAF airmen who had been held for more than 2 yrs. were "deported" by Communist China via Hong Kong May 31. The 4 released, all of whom had been jet pilots shot down in the Korean war: Lt. Col. Edwin Heller, 36, of Wynnewood, Pa.; Capt. Harold Fischer Jr., 28, of Swea City, Ia.; First Lts. Roland W. Parks, 24, of Omaha, Neb. & Lyle Cameron, 26, of Lincoln, Neb.

The Hsinhua (New China) News Agency said they had been tried May 24 before a 3-man military tribunal

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

'Ike' Seeks Red Motive

Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference May 31: "Our messages from various sources" indicated that the Chinese Communists released the 4 fliers as "a token on their part to do something in helping release tensions. But I must say that everything that happens in the world these days has to be studied, examined and . . . more carefully watched than would be implied in just a hit or miss guess as to what it means at this moment." [See p. 146F2]

of the Red Chinese "Supreme People's Court" and found guilty of "intruding into China's territorial air . . . to conduct harassing & provocative activities." The announcement said the airmen were released because they "were only carrying out . . . orders . . . and have all admited their crimes & expressed remorse." "They are therefore being treated with leniency."

The released men arrived in Hong Kong by train May 31 and left immediately by USAF plane for Honolulu, where they were to be reunited with relatives flown from the States by the AF. They were not permitted to be interviewed by the press on details of their experiences, but U.S. officials said they apparently were in good physical condition and had not been brainwashed. All had been shot down during aerial actions in the Yalu River region and held prisoner in Mukden, Manchuria.

(Fischer, who had downed 10 Red MIGs during 66 Korean war missions as a jet fighter pilot, was shot down Apr. 7, 1952. Parks was shot down Sept. 4, 1952 during his 59th Korean mission. Cameron was shot down Oct. 26, 1952 and Heller Jan. 23, 1953.)

Menon Reveals Red Decision

First public announcement of their release came May 30 from Indian diplomat V. K. Krishna Menon* who had returned to New Delhi May 24 after an 11-day visit to Peiping for talks with Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-lai [see p. 146D2]. Menon said Chou's Govt. still held 11 U.S. airmen convicted of espionage & sabotage in Nov. 1954 because they were considered to be in a different category. [See Vol. XIV, p. 391B2]

(The U.S. State Dept. had disclosed May 26 that all Chinese students still in the U.S. would be permitted to return to China.) [See p. 107A1]

Menon left New Delhi June 1 for London, en route to Washington, where he planned to suggest ways of "lowering tensions" between the U.S. & Red China. He said May 30 that Chou's Govt. would be willing to talk with Chiang Kai-shek at the proper time but on an internal, not an international, basis. (Natl. Chinese Forgn. Min. George Yeh said in Taipeh, Formosa May 31 that Chou's offer was "not worth any comment.") [See p. 137D2]

*Chief representative in foreign affairs of Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru although he held no official title. Nehru held the Indian External Affairs & Defense portfolios.

U.S. Seeks Other Prisoners

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, in a statement in New York May 31, urged that Red China release the 11 still-imprisoned U.S. airmen who had been shot down in a B-29 leaflet plane during the Korean war. [See p. 159D3]

In Geneva, Red Chinese Consul Shen Ping notified U.S. Consul Gen. Franklin C. Gowen May 30 that the 4 other airmen were to be released, and Gowen asked in turn about 63 other U.S. citizens thought to be held in Red China. Gowen listed 41 civilians (4 under house arrest, 25 in jail, 12 detained without exit visas), the 11 jailed AF men, 6 Navy men & 5 Coast Guardsmen.

The Navy-Coast Guard 11 had not been named on a previous list presented during talks with Communist representatives since the 1954 Geneva Conf. [see Vol. XIV, p. 241B2]. The Communists had acknowledged that the civilians & AF fliers were in China, but U.S. State Dept. spokesman Henry Suydam said in Washington June 1 that the Communists "have been professing complete ignorance" about the added 11 Navy & Coast Guard men. However, Suydam said, the U.S. had "some reason to believe these people are alive." U.S. Navy officials said 2 of the men newly added to the list had been seen in Red China and that the 11 were involved in the shooting down of a Navy plane off Swatow in Jan. 1953 and the subsequent crash of a Coast Guard rescue plane. [See Vol. XIII, p. 19E]

(Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy [R., Wis.] told the Greater Buffalo [N.Y.] Advertising Club May 24 that he had talked with "high State Dept. officials" and "the number of men held in Chinese prison camps is not 11 or 15, but 481 uniformed men & 20 civilians." Suydam, asked by newsmen June 1 why he had not mentioned several hundred as missing, said there was firmer ground for believing the 11 Navy & Coast Guard men were alive.) [See pp. 166F3, 26C2]

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Robert Webster Ford, a British civilian radio operator seized by the Chinese Communists in Tibet in 1950 & jailed for espionage, was released and arrived in Hong Kong May 29. [See Vol. XIV, p. 244D3] . . . **Indonesian** investigating commission stated May 27 that a bomb caused the crash Apr. 12 of an Air India plane carrying Chinese Communist delegates to the Bandung Conf. The report did not fix responsibility for the crash, which Peiping had blamed on the U.S. & Chinese Nationalists. [See p. 130B3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Reds Accept 'Summit' Bid

The USSR formally stated its "positive attitude" toward a Big 4 heads-of-Govt. meeting, as suggested by the U.S., Britain & France May 10, in notes to those countries May 26. [See p. 158C3]

However, the USSR said that "certain statements by leading figures" of the U.S. tended "to discredit the very idea of calling a conference." (Unlike *Pravda* on May 22, the Soviet notes did not mention Pres. Eisenhower or State Secy. John Foster Dulles by name.) [See p. 173E3]

The Soviet notes said "the personalities in the U.S. in question" had spoken about "the necessity of interference with the internal affairs of other states" and had made "attacks" on the East European countries. The USSR said this was "incompatible" with UN principles and that the U.S. was "coming forward with plans that cannot but condemn a meeting of the 4 powers to failure." The only explanation, said the USSR, was that the U.S. "is obviously not striving for the settlement of urgent international problems."

A paragraph in the Soviet notes to Britain & France, not included in the note to the U.S., said Britain or France "can hardly agree with the above-mentioned statement of leading figures in the U.S. concerning the creation of the necessary conditions for the calling of" a Big 4 meeting.

The Soviet notes again proposed Vienna as the meeting place. Russia suggested that the time could be decided later. [See p. 166F1]

(Moscow radio accused the U.S. May 26 of "outright falsification" and violation of "elementary ethics" in publishing the Yalta papers "without even consulting" the USSR.) [See p. 89B1]

Reds to Return War Craft

The State Dept. announced May 27 that the USSR formally had agreed to return 56 motor torpedo boats & 6 submarine chasers, received under wartime lend-lease, to the U.S. at Kiel in July & Aug. [Vol. XIII, p. 361D1]

Stassen Sees Cold War Ending

Harold E. Stassen, special asst. to Pres. Eisenhower on disarmament, said May 29 (on NBC-TV's *Amer. Forum of the Air)* that the Cold War period seemed to be ending but "we may be settling down to a long race" for ideological supremacy. He said the U.S. must remain "strong & alert" because "one-sided disarmament is very dangerous." He told the annual convention of the Natl. Congress of Parents & Teachers in Chicago May 25 that he was trying to "devise an approach on which all nations, large & small, can agree to accept reciprocal responsibility" for world disarmament. [See pp. 174G1-G2, 92A1]

CIA Head on Red Chiefs, Science

Allen W. Dulles, U.S. Central Intelligence Agency director, said June 1 that Soviet leaders were a "perplexed" and "probably unharmonious" group being forced into compromises and "the inevitable admission" that

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theirs is not "the only permissible way of life." Speaking at a luncheon of the Alumni Federation of Columbia U., Dulles said: "In introducing mass education, the troubled Soviet leaders have loosed forces dangerous to themselves. It will be very difficult for them henceforth to close off their own people from access to the realities of the outside world."

Dulles noted that the USSR was "now turning out more university graduates in the sciences & engineering than we are—about 120,000 to 70,000 in 1955." He said the USSR would produce 1,200,000 science graduates in the 1950-60 period compared to the U.S.' 900,000, but this did not mean that "Soviet higher education as a whole is as yet comparable to that of the U.S." [See p. 92E3]

Adenauer Urges Disarmament

Fed. German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer urged the U.S. May 27 to "boldly & resolutely" propose a disarmament plan in advance of the Big 4 summit meeting. He said the conference would offer a chance to remove the threat of war and that such a chance might never recur. Adenauer told the Bundestag (lower house) in Bonn: "The time for disarmament was never better. The call for peace is growing ever stronger in the world." He said that war had "ceased to be an instrument of policy . . . it merely spells universal ruin & destruction." [See p. 173B1]

Bonn Plans Recruitment

After a 5½-hr. debate, the Bundestag rejected by 244-145 May 27 a Social Dem. proposal to postpone moves to arm Fed. Germany until after the Big 4 meeting. Adenauer's Govt. then submitted to the Bundesrat (upper house) the first of 3 armament bills it planned to introduce. The first bill offered would authorize the Govt. to begin immediate recruitment. [See p. 173F1]

Reds Raid West Berlin

1,000 Soviet-sector youths raided a West Berlin reunion of 100 Wehrmacht 3d (Bear) Tank Division veterans May 28 and battled outnumbered police for an hour until police reinforcements subdued the rioters. About 20 persons were reported injured. [See p. 173E2]

Japan, Russia Start Talks

Soviet Amb.-to-Britain Jacob A. Malik & special Japanese envoy Shunichi Matsumoto opened talks in London June 1 on a Soviet-Japanese peace treaty. London was a compromise meeting place after the USSR had suggested Geneva and Japan had proposed New York. [See p. 107F1]

The Japanese Cabinet had given "full power" to Matsumoto, ex-Amb. to Britain, to negotiate a treaty ending the technical state of war with the USSR. Japanese Forgn. Min. Mamoru Shigemitsu said May 24 that Japan could not sign a peace treaty until a "basic understanding" was reached on major territorial changes, Soviet-held PWs, fishing rights & trade agreements.

(Japan was expected to seek Soviet support for UN membership. There was speculation in Tokyo that the USSR would offer to return Habomai & Shikotan Islands, north of Japan, in return for a pledge that they would not be used for foreign military bases. The USSR was expected to seek a neutral Japan, similar to Austria. Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama was reported May 26 to have predicted that Japan might be offered return of the Kuriles & South Sakhalin if it would renounce its San Francisco peace treaty with the West and its US. defense alliance. But Hatoyama told the Diet May 26 his Govt. was not considering a neutrality policy "at present" and had no intention of ending its security agreement with the U.S.) [See p. 99D1]

New Anti-Red Unions Planned

The executive board of the Intl. Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) approved on May 25 an American (AFL-CIO)-sponsored proposal to create an agency to organize new anti-Communist trade unions in areas where none existed. AFL Pres. George Meany called the action "the most important achievement" of the ICFTU's 4th world congress held in Vienna May 20-27. Meany May 24 told the conference, which represented 54 million workers in 77 free nations, that communism & democracy could not co-exist no matter what political agreements were made to prevent war. The congress hinted May 27 that it might expel 2 labor federations that recently opened their ranks to Yugoslav unions (the Miners Intl. Fed. & the Intl. Fed. of Building & Woodworkers). The congress re-elected ICFTU Pres. Omar Becu of Belgium and Secy. Gen. J. H. Oldenbroek of the Netherlands. [See Vol. XIII, p. 361C-D3]

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Intl. Bank approved June 1 a $70 million loan to Italy to finance agricultural, industrial & power expansion in Southern Italy It was the largest developmental loan the Bank had made in Western Europe although some made for postwar reconstruction were larger. The Bank of America contributed $5 million to the loan, which was to be made in several foreign currencies. [See p. 152A1]

U.S. Amb. John Davis Lodge said May 31 that the U.S. had allotted more than $500,000,000 in military & economic aid to Spain since signing the agreement on U.S. bases in Sept. 1953. Lodge spoke before the Amer. Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona. Generalissimo Francisco Franco, in a speech to the Spanish Cortes (Parliament) May 16, had said the effect of U.S. aid on the Spanish economy was not yet visible. [See p. 166E1; Vol. XIII, p. 323C3]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Urges Easier DP Entry Rules

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress May 27 to make it easier for refugees to enter the U.S. Reporting "substantial progress" in operation of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, he urged that 10 amendments be enacted during Congress' "present session" so that "the act's objectives" might be "fully achieved."

"Over 30,000 visas have actually been issued" and "nearly 85,000 applications" were being processed, the President said. (The act, to expire Dec. 31, 1956, provided for entry of 209,000 persons. Of 30,652 visas issued through May 20, refugees received 3,045, relatives of U.S. citizens 27,552, orphans 1,055. A total of 121,564 had been or were being processed.)

Mr. Eisenhower proposed:

(1) If there were insufficient applicants to fill quotas in specific categories, "unused numbers" might be used for other categories.

(2) An end to the limitation that a "refugee" must be somebody not "firmly settled" because it "tends to exclude the hard-working & the adjustable, the very people we want most."

(3) For the same reason, an end to requirements that an "escapee" or "expellee" be a "refugee."

(4) Relaxation of the restriction that a "refugee" must live "away from his traditional home."

(5) Waiver of requirements that an alien in the U.S. who fears persecution if returned abroad must show "lawful entry as a bona fide nonimmigrant."

(6) Waiver "of the need for passports & similar documents." ("People who have risked their lives to escape . . . often have no passports.")

(7) An end to the requirement that an applicant produce "complete information regarding his history for 2 years past." (Such data, "in the case of recent escapees, is often impossible to obtain. Yet these are the very people who have been actively stimulated to risk the perils of escape by our own information program.")

(8) If a responsible welfare organization sponsors an applicant, the Govt. should drop "the requirement of individual sponsorship & guarantees."

(9) When a person is admitted under the act, members of his family following later should have the same chance to get special visas as they would have had if they had accompanied him.

(10) If a member of a family is ineligible due to health, particularly tuberculosis, the afflicted person might be admitted under safeguards.

A bill (S2113) to enact the President's recommendations was introduced May 31 by Republican Sens. Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), James Duff (Pa.) & Clifford P. Case (N.J.). But Chrmn. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Immigration Subcom., co-author of the McCarran-Walter immigration act & an opponent of liberalized immigration proposals, predicted May 28 that the Eisenhower plan would be killed in the House. He had said May 27 that so few refugees were entering the U.S. because there weren't many refugees.

(Adlai E. Stevenson charged in New York June 1, at closing ceremonies of the 9-month American Jewish Tercentenary celebration, that a "misguided" immigration policy had "strangled the flow of new talent & energy" to the U.S.) [See pp. 132C3-133F1]

Other Presidential News

Pres. Eisenhower announced May 31 that he would welcome delegates at the opening of the UN's 10th anni-

versary session in San Francisco May 31. The White House previously had rejected an invitation for the President to speak at the closing session June 25. [See p. 67C-D1] . . . Mr. Eisenhower revealed at his press conference May 31 that when he received the GOP Presidential nomination in 1952, he had made a list of "younger men," including Richard M. Nixon, whom he considered acceptable as a Vice Presidential running mate. He said a Vice President should be "close" to the President and that a Presidential nominee "should step aside immediately" if the national convention chose somebody unacceptable to him as a running mate. (Since Mr. Eisenhower recently had been taking every opportunity to laud Nixon, his press conference remarks were interpreted widely as notice that he would not yield to pressure that he drop Nixon as running mate if he decided to seek reelection.) [See pp. 160C1, 109E3; Vol. XII, 223J-N]

Pres. Eisenhower asked Congress May 26 for a $139,334,014 supplemental appropriation, including $12,650,000 for the hull of the atomic-powered merchant ship he previously had proposed. (Chrmn. Herbert C. Bonner [D., N. C.] of the House Merchant Marine Com. introduced May 16 a bill [HR6243] to authorize a 2d atomic-powered merchant ship. Dr. W. Kenneth Davis, director of the atomic Energy Comm.'s reactor division, had told the committee that the ship Mr. Eisenhower proposed would use a power plant similar to that of the atomic submarine *Nautilus* and would not be a truly experimental ship. But the vessel Bonner proposed, with a larger & more economical power plant producing fissionable material while in operation, would be a truly experimental one serving as a prototype of atomic merchant ships, Davis said. He said the power plant & propulsion machinery of the Eisenhower vessel would cost $21 million.) [See p. 140G2]

The President May 31 approved a CAB order authorizing the West German airline Deutsche Lufthansa Aktiengesellschaft to operate between Germany & New York. [See p. 105G3] . . Mr. Eisenhower May 27 gave FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover the Natl. Security Medal for intelligence contributions & law enforcement work. [See p. 144F2]

Bills Signed. Measures signed by the President June 1: A compromise appropriations bill (cleared by the House May 23) carrying $2,721,720,500 for the Post Office ($33,096,000 below the amount requested), $599,598,000 for the Treasury Dept. & $1,170,000 for the U.S. Tax Court [see p. 83E-F2]. A bill making it a crime to threaten a President-elect or Vice President and providing maximum penalties of $1,000 fine & 5 years' imprisonment. [See p. 100A3]

Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower May 27 accepted H. Struve Hensel's resignation as Asst. Defense Secy. for Intl. Security Affairs, effective June 30 [see p. 74D2]. The President May 27 nominated Richard A. Mack (D.), 55 of Coral Gables, Fla. to succeed Frieda B. Hennock as a $15,000-a-yr. FCC member (7-yr. term), effective June 30 [see p. 149D3]. Andrew D. Orrick's nomination to the SEC was submitted May 11. [See p. 124C-D1]

CONGRESS

Military Buying Probed

Military uniform contractors gave Govt. officials gifts & cash in amounts up to $50,000, according to testimony & evidence received by the Senate Investigations Subcom. May 18-June 1 during a continuing inquiry into alleged corruption in military buying. Highlights of the hearings:

May 18. Marvin L. Rubin, self-proclaimed expert in getting Govt. contracts, paid $50 a week to $60-a-week Navy clothing inspector Julius Goldman while the latter was inspecting raincoats produced by Rubin's Ansonia (Conn.) Garment Co. Both men admitted the payments, but Rubin called them a loan whereas Goldman said he considered them advance salary on a promised job as $135-a-week manager of the Ansonia firm. Melvin Carlin, an accountant, testified that Bonita Originals, Inc. of New York, another Rubin firm, received 3 contracts for garrison caps after writing a $1,000 check for the "benefit" of Army Quartermaster officials.

May 19. Joseph G. Porreca, ex-Army Quartermaster inspection chief in New York, admitted he had lied in denying at a previous session that Rubin had given him a home food freezer on Christmas Eve 1952. He said he had received the freezer, about 25 pounds of meat & a dozen slips & nightgowns for his wife at a time when his inspectors were checking the product of a Bonita Originals plant in Puerto Rico. Rubin testified that all this was a loan. Poreca testified that he had transferred one of his inspectors from the Puerto Rico plant because Rubin complained about him.

May 24. Leon M. Levy, Lebanese-born head of Bonita Originals, testified that he gave $6,699.94 to Rubin for distribution to Govt. purchasing officials in 1952-53. He said he saw $500 of it given to Army QM official David L. Pollock and that Pollock presumably received $700 more. Pollock testified that he had received no money but admitted he had lied under previous questioning about his relations with the firm. (The Army dismissed Pollock the same day.) Levy said a total of $2,850 was allegedly paid to Maj. Eric C. Farnell of the Army Quartermasters and a $200 cash gift & payment of a $285 doctor's bill provided for Capt. Raymond Wool, an Air Force contract officer. A deal to give Wool 7% of a contract's value "fell through," Levy said, but Rubin gave Wool "a deal for $10,000 or $15,000" in another Rubin firm. Levy also testified that Mrs. Mella Hort, ex-Govt. contract administrator, received $335, a $24.75 coat & a $15 coat for her daughter. He said $50 a week went to "Willie" (identified by the committee as William Ienni, Govt. inspector of garrison caps at the plant in Puerto Rico).

May 25. Mrs. Hort admitted receiving gifts from contractors but denied receiving any money. She conceded that her husband had received $2,000 from Rubin's client Harry Lev, Chicago hatmaker & Army-Navy supplier, for a complicated business deal that failed to mature. But she denied a $15,000 blackmail attempt against Lev. She charged that Wool, Farnell & civilian buying agent David O'Shiver had let Lev save $35,000 by a "deviation" from his contract and that she had failed in an attempt to recapture the money for the Govt. She charged that committee aides Robert F. Kennedy & Carmine Bellino had "browbeaten, badgered & kicked [her] around" until "I would have sworn to almost anything."

Ienni denied under oath that he had received $50 a week from Maurice Ades, Bonita Originals pres. But he admitted living rent-free with Ades during his Puerto Rico assignment. He said Porreca twice had ordered him to approve caps he had rejected. Farnell testified that he had received no pay-offs.

May 26. With Levy absent because of a heart attack, the committee made public a translation of Levy's Arabic (his native tongue) diary. In it, Levy reported hearing Rubin say that Wool "got $50,000" for helping Lev get a contract for 7 million sailor hats. Levy's diary said Mrs. Hort was "burning" (angry) at Wool for having jilted her for an actress and at Lev for having given her only "a couple of thousands" when she tried to get $15,000 from him.

June 1. Wool denied Lev had given him $50,000 or his wife $5,000, as Levy had said. But Wool admitted he had financed his new home partly by falsifying his income-tax returns. The rest had come from a hoard of money he kept in an iron box, Wool said. He conceded that Rubin had paid a $125 doctor's bill for him but insisted that he had repaid Rubin.

'Unhealthy' Speculation Found

The Senate Banking & Currency Com. reported May 26 that its "friendly study" of the stock market had disclosed "an increase in unhealthy speculative developments . . . since the fall of 1954." This majority view was shared by all 8 committee Democrats. Republican Sens. Irving M. Ives (N.Y.), Prescott S. Bush (Conn.) & Frederick G. Payne (Me.) announced "general agreement" but said "insufficient emphasis was placed on confidence in the Eisenhower Admin. as a factor which has strongly influenced the upward turn of stock prices."

A minority report signed by the committee's remaining 4 Republicans—Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), John W. Bricker (O.), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah) & J. Glenn Beall (Md.)—charged that the inquiry was "political . . . intended to weaken the confidence of the people" in the Eisenhower Admin.

The majority urged "further study" of various aspects of the securities business such as margin requirements,

institutional investment, "over-the-counter" trade, "penny stocks," stock exchange operation, proxy regulations & investment advisers. The majority proposed that over-the-counter securities be subject to the same SEC controls as listed ones, demanded "prompt & vigorous [SEC] action . . . to curb abuses" in "penny-stock" issues and recommended SEC & State Dept. steps to get Canadian Govt. cooperation in ending sale by Canadians of worthless stock (usually uranium issues) to Americans. [See pp. 186F1, 92E2-93D1]

Legislative Action

An 8% postal pay raise bill (S2061) was passed by 78-0 Senate vote and sent to the House June 1. It would cost about $163½ million a year. [See p. 175F3] . . . Pres. Eisenhower's national highway plan was rejected by a 60-31 Senate vote May 25, and the Senate then adopted by voice vote a Democratic roads measure sponsored by Sen. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.). The vote on the President's proposal: 47 D. & 13 R. vs. 30 R. & Democrat John F. Kennedy (Mass.). The Gore bill, which went to the House, provided for $17.941 billion in federal & state spending during 1956-60. Southern acceptance of the measure had been assured by removal of a provision to require payment of "prevailing" wages for road construction under the bill. [See p. 169F1] . . . The Admin.'s Natl. Military Reserve plan (HR5297) possibly was killed for the current session May 19 because of an anti-segregation amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.). Since this amendment would have added the Southern vote to the opposition, Chrmn. Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Com. saved it from defeat by proposing that it "go back to the speaker's table"—a suggestion approved by 161-124. [See p. 169D1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Ford Motor Co. countered the CIO United Auto Workers' guaranteed annual wage demand May 26 with an offer of benefits including an opportunity for employes to acquire Ford stock, when offered on the market, at a 50% discount (the company to pay half). The union rejected this, and UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther proposed May 30 that the employes decide by secret ballot whether to take the stock plan or the guaranteed wage. [See p. 124G3] . . . **Salk anti-polio vaccine** safety standards proposed by the Govt. were accepted May 27 by the 6 firms licensed to produce the vaccine. [See p. 176D3] . . . **7 Communist Party** leaders were convicted by a federal court in Denver May 26 of conspiracy to teach violent overthrow of the Govt. The defendants: Arthur Bary, 43, his wife, Anna, 30, Harold Zepelin, 29, Jos. Wm. Scherrer, 35, his wife, Maia, 36, Mrs. Patricia Blau, 43, Lewis M. Johnson, 34. [See Vol. XIV, p. 269B2] . . . **U.S. population** reached 165 million May 27 (Census Bur. figure). [See p. 136D2]

LABOR STATISTICS

	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. '54
Civ. labor force†	*64,657	*63,654	*64,063
Employed†	*61,685	*60,447	*60,598
Agricultural†	*6,215	*5,692	*6,076
Non-farm‡	*48,613	*48,206	*48,069
Manufacturing‡	*16,242	*16,201	*15,948
Unemployed†	*2,962	*3,176	*3,465
Avg. weekly mfg. pay‡	$74.77	$75.30	$70.20
Avg. weekly mfg. hrs.‡	40.2	40.7	39.0

1954 STRIKE STATISTICS
(BLS' final figures, released Apr. 15)

	1954	1953
Work stoppages started	3,468	5,091
Avg. duration (calendar days)	22.5	20.3
Workers involved	1,530,000	2,400,000
% of total employed	3.7	5.6
Man-days idleness	22,600,000	28,300,000
% of estimated working time of all workers	.21	.26
Per worker involved	14.7	11.8

*In thousands †Bur. of the Census ‡Bur. of Labor Statistics.

BRITISH ELECTION RETURNS. Results of the British Parliamentary elections May 26 and comparison with those of Oct. 25, 1951:

Party	1955 Vote	Pct.	Seats	1951 Vote	Pct.	Seats
Conservative	13,336,182	49.8	344	13,721,346	48.1	321
Labor	12,405,130	46.3	277	13,911,582	48.7	294
Liberal	722,400	2.7	6	724,415	2.5	6
Communist	33,144	.1	0	21,640	.08	0
Other*	262,628	.9	2	176,502	.6	3§
Totals	26,759,484	.....	629†	28,555,492	.....	624

*2 Sinn Fein (militant Irish independence party) elected 1955 §2 Irish Natl., 1 Irish Labor elected 1951 †House Speaker William S. Morrison, Conservative, was re-elected 1955 but had no vote. [See Vol. XI, p. 349G]

FOREIGN

Eden Regime Reelected

Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden's Conservative Govt. became the first British Govt. in 90 yrs. to be returned with an increased majority when Conservatives won an over-all majority of 59 seats in elections to the House of Commons May 26. The Conservatives had held an over-all majority of 17 in the old Parliament. The new 630-seat House (5 seats added to the old total through redistricting) was to be convened June 9. [See pp. 177C2, 135C1]

For the first time since 1922, Labor did not increase its total vote. It polled 1,500,000 less votes than in 1951, while the Conservatives polled 385,000 less than in 1951. The Conservatives won 344 seats (gain of 23), Labor 277 (loss of 17), Liberals 6 (same number as in 1951). 61 of 110 Liberal candidates for Parliament had to forfeit deposits of £150 ($420) each for failure to win ⅛ of the votes in their respective constituencies. [See p. 177G; Vol. XI, 348M]

Reds Gain but Lose Races

Communists polled 50% more votes than in 1951 but none of their 17 candidates was elected and all but 2 forfeited deposits. [See Vol. XIV, p. 105E2]

Irish Prisoners Elected

Thomas Mitchell & Philip Clarke, members of the Sinn Fein (militant Irish Republican brotherhood), were elected in Northern Ireland, but the Unionist (pro-Conservative) Party said it would challenge their election. Both men were in jail for their part in an Irish Republican Army raid on British military barracks in Omagh, Co. Tyrone, Oct. 17, 1954. [See Vol. XIII, p. 358C1]

Bevan Aides Lose

2 principal supporters of Laborite leftist Aneurin Bevan were defeated: Michael Foot & Geoffrey Bing. Foot lost by 100 votes to Miss Jean Vickers. She was one of 24 women elected to the House—equal to the 1945 record. Labor elected 14 women, Conservatives 10. Bevan's own majority in Ebbw Vale, Wales, was reduced by 2,293 from his vote in 1951. Leftist ex-MP Konni Zilliacus, reinstated in the Labor Party in 1952, was elected. [See p. 177F3]

Leaders Retain Seats

Eden increased his majority in Warwick & Leamington by 4,000 votes. Sir Winston Churchill registered a percentage gain in his redrawn constituency of Woodford, Essex. Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee's majority in Walthamstow West was 2,197 less than in 1951.

(The pro-Labor *Daily Mirror* labelled Attlee, 72, the "chief architect of defeat" May 31 in an article headed: "Attlee Must Go!" The paper said Labor had lost "because its leaders are too old," and Labor must "kick them out" if they would not retire. Next day the *Mirror* attacked Bevan, 57, for having torn the party in half "by one public brawl after another with the official leadership.") [See pp. 177E2, 149F3]

●

British Railroads Struck

Queen Elizabeth II proclaimed a state of emergency May 31 on the 3d day of a strike by 70,000 railway engineers & firemen seeking higher pay differentials of 21¢-77¢ a week. The royal directives enabled the Govt. to waive the usual legal restrictions on the types of vehicles that could be used for moving passengers & freight. Govt. officials said they did not plan to use the special powers to break the strike, which was 80% effective. The state opening of the new Parliament was advanced from June 14 to June 9 so that it could approve the directives within 7 days of their coming into force June 1. The royal proclamation & directives did not mention the jurisdictional strike of dock workers, who rejected May 27 their leaders' recommendation to return to work pending negotiations. [See p. 177D-E3]

●

French Premier Edgar Faure announced May 26 that France was transferring one of its NATO divisions to Algeria following recent disorders there. He said that "all the world must understand that, for us, priority must be given to Algeria," a potentially "strategic rear area" where "it is necessary to maintain order & guarantee

security." "Whatever may be our respect for our undertakings and our duties to NATO . . . the Govt. is resolved to neglect no means that appear necessary to restore order in Algeria." [See p. 178A1]

ECONOMICS

Coffee Price Bureau Planned

Coffee producers from 15 countries in South & Central America & the Caribbean agreed at a conference in New York May 30 to set up an Intl. Coffee Bureau. The agency was to make an effort to increase world consumption of coffee and to stabilize coffee prices by operating a pool of coffee beans contributed by member countries. Stocks could be released from the Bureau's stockpile in event of a coffee shortage. A Belgian Congo observer at the conference indicated that producers in his area might also join the ICB. [See p. 77D3]

•

U.S. Agri. Dept. announced May 31 a scale of price support rates for the 1955 wheat crop ranging from $1.57 to $2.33 a bu. and averaging $2.06 a bu., the minimum average U.S. support rate. [See p. 160A3]

Goods & services produced in the U.S. in Jan.-March reached a record rate of $370 billion a year, the Commerce Dept. reported May 24. It said U.S. business activity was "forging ahead" with particular strength in expansion of factory equipment and all kinds of building construction. A "moderate" tendency toward bigger stock inventories was reported. [See p. 171D1] . . . **Business mergers**, currently running 3 times the 1949 rate, were due principally to the desire of business firms to expand production & to difficulties encountered by small firms in getting adequate financing to expand their facilities, the Fed. Trade Comm. reported May 19 after a 4-mo. study of the question to get facts for itself, the Justice Dept. & Congress. Its report showed: 1,773 mergers of manufacturing & mining firms occurred during 1948-54 and ⅔ of them involved firms with assets of $10 million or more; 2,100 acquisitions through which parent firms had gained partial or complete control of others had occurred since the 1950 Anti-Merger Act was passed. [See 54C2] . . . **Quebec Province** put into effect May 30 a recent legislative act intended to curb the operations of stock racketeers in Montreal. The law required that stock brokers register with the provincial Securities Comm., provide it with lists of their salesmen & submit annual financial statements certified by at least 2 firm directors & prepared by accountants approved by the commission. [See p. 185A-B1] . . . **Suez Canal** receipts set a one-yr. record of 32,455,700,791 francs ($92,730,574) in 1954 and net receipts totaled 15,593,811,115 francs ($44,553,746) the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez reported May 14. [See p. 171E2]

Internal Revenue Comm. T. Coleman Andrews said in his annual report May 18: his bureau's checking of 49 million tax returns in fiscal 1953-54 uncovered errors that netted the Govt. $59.5 million; 88,887,000 federal tax returns were filed last fiscal year as against 93,208,000 the previous year. [Vol. XIV, 54D1] . . . **Santa Fé** (Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé) Rwy. announced May 30 it had bought control of the 239-mi. Toledo, Peoria & Western RR in Illinois for $9,963,000. [See Vol. XIV, p. 428D3] . . . **Botany Mills**, Inc. of Passaic, N.J., major woolens & worsteds producer, announced June 1 its entry into cotton textiles by acquisition of 4 southern firms: Gastonia (N.C.) Combed Yarn Corp., Jewell Cotton Mills of Thomasville, N.C., Irene Mills, Inc. of Taylorsville, N.C. & Gurney Mfg. Co. of Prattville, Ala. Botany grouped them into a new subsidiary, Botany Cottons, Inc., of which Gastonia pres. Robt. Gurney was named pres.

EDUCATION

Desegregation Ruling

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously May 31 that racial segregation in public schools must be ended "with all deliberate speed," but it set no deadline. The decision, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, reenforced the desegregation ruling of May 17, 1954. It reiterated that "racial discrimination in public education is unconstitutional" and said "all provisions of federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle."

The ruling held that "school authorities have the primary responsibility for elucidating, assessing & solving" desegregation problems. Federal district courts were "to consider whether the action of school authorities constitutes good-faith implementation" of the ruling. The courts were to "require that the defendants make a prompt & reasonable start toward full compliance," but "once such a start has been made, the courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner."

First Southern reaction appeared to be a mixture of relief (on the assumption Southern authorities would be allowed to work things out without "outside" interference) & defiance against any move toward desegration. Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) thought the court was "saying to go slow, but to go; to proceed, but proceed with care." Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) was "delighted that they have left it to the local judges to decide [when] the original decision should be implemented." But Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.) called the Supreme Court a "crowd of racial politicians" determined "within 3 to 5 years to have a large racial mixture in Southern schools." "To resist is the only answer," he declared. Georgia Gov. Martin Griffin pledged to "continue to run our schools as we always have," and ex-Gov. Herman Talmadge said desegregation would not be "feasible in Georgia for a long, long, long time." Texas Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd said Texas would "exhaust every remedy before complying."

The NAACP board of directors said it was "gratified" with the decision and found nothing in it to sustain any Southern view "that delay in compliance may be of indefinite length." [See p. 171E3]

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended May 28

FINANCE:	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,673	*$21,672	*$21,972
Currency circulation	*$29,826	*$29,877	*$29,707
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,743	*$22,721	*$21,975
N.Y. bank clearings	$9,127,848,863	$10,566,099,295	$9,377,841,677
England note circulation	*£1,752,216	*£1,735,606	*£1,613,419
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	10,140,415	10,689,920	10,728,330
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	189.31	188.32	159.91
Bond sales (par value)	$18,052,500	$18,123,000	$17,574,600
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	99.94	99.99	100.51
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	198,373	207,905	141,166
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,676,350	6,681,050	6,434,850
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,920,000	8,690,000	7,149,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,730	*9,673	*8,373
Carloadings (cars)	[b]774,419	757,333	681,967
	Apr.	**Mar.**	**Apr. 1954**
Steel output (tons)	9,815,095	9,981,754	6,970,937
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.87	$2.80⅝	$2.62¼
Corn (bu.)	$1.63⅝	$1.68⅝	$1.86¼
Cotton (lb.)	$.3475	$.348	$.354
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$34.00	$34.33	$28.25
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.34	$6.37	$7.46
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]110.3	110.3	111.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]115	108	106
Failures (May 19)‡	226	233	248
AGRICULTURE (Agri. Dept.):	**Mar.**	**Feb.**	**Mar. 1954**
Cash receipts***	*$1,291	*$1,948	*$2,036
Crops	*$577	*$738	*$554
Livestock & products	*$1,321	*$1,179	*$1,458

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune ***Including Govt. payments †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, May 18 [b]May 21 [c]May 14 [d]May 24

MONTHLY PRICE INDEXES

(From Bur. of Labor Statistics; 1947-49=100)

	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. '54
Cost of living (consumer), all items	114.2	114.3	114.6
Apparel	103.1	103.2	104.1
Food	111.2	110.8	112.4
Housing	119.5	119.6	118.5
Rent	129.9	130.0	128.2
Medical care	127.3	127.0	124.9
Wholesale, all commod.	110.5	110.0	111.0
Farm products	94.2	92.1	99.4
Processed foods	102.5	101.6	105.9
Commodities other than farm & food	115.7	115.6	114.5
Apparel	98.2	98.3	98.2
Purchasing pwr. of dollar as measured by—			
Wholesale prices	90.5	90.9	90.1
Consumer prices	87.6	87.5	87.3
Retail food prices	90.0	90.3	89.0

ARTS & SCIENCE

Medicine. Dr. John F. Enders of Brookline, Mass., co-winner of the 1954 Nobel Prize in medicine, disclosed in Boston May 27 that he had reproduced the measles virus in monkeys. [See Vol. XIV, p. 359C1] . . . Deborah Marie & Christine Mary Andrews, head-joined Siamese twins born in Chicago Oct. 1, 1954, were separated in a 4½-hr. operation in Chicago's Mercy Hospital Apr. 21. [See Vol. XIII, pp. 140D-E, 23M]

Awards. $1,000 Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters grants were awarded May 14 to these non-members in recognition of their creative work: painters Geo. Beattie of Atlanta, Hazel Janicki of Kent State U., Julian Levi of New York, Zygmunt Menkes of New York & Mitchell Siporin of Brookline, Mass.; sculptors Albert Stewart of Claremont, Calif. & Sahl Swarz of New York; poets Richard Eberhart of Cambridge, Mass., Robt. Horan of Berkeley, Calif. & Chester Kallman of New York; novelists Wm. Krasner of St. Louis, Mo. & Milton Lott of Livermore, Calif.; U. of Chicago English Prof. Morton Dauwen Zabel, critic & anthology editor; Henry Brant of the Juilliard School of Music, Brandeis U. Music Prof. Irving Fine & composer Adolph Weiss of Hollywood. . . . Annual Barter Theater Award went May 16 to Mary Martin for her performance in *Peter Pan.* [See p. 103E1] . . . Poetry Society of America's 1955 Shelley Memorial Award ($800) went May 16 to Robt. Fitzgerald, author of 2 poetry books.

Broadcasting. The FCC May 18 authorized WMAL-TV (Washington, D.C.) to experiment with "pay-as-you-see" TV (Zenith Radio Corp.'s "phonevision" system) during the period May 25-June 25. [See p. 126B2-A3] . . . Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. agreed May 17 to transfer its Philadelphia TV station WPTZ & radio station KYW to NBC for $3 million & NBC's Cleveland TV station WNBK and radio stations WATM & WTAM-FM. (Westinghouse recently bought Allen B. DuMont Laboratories' Pittsburgh TV station WDTV and changed its name to KDKA-TV.) . . . Ex-N.J. GOP Chrmn. John J. Dickerson's $1 million libel suit against NBC (over news broadcasts by Robert Montgomery in 1952 dealing with gambling & corruption) was settled in Trenton, N.J. May 17. . . . RCA demonstrated May 12, in a New York-to-St. Paul, Minn. closed-circuit program, its system of recording color TV on magnetic tape. [See p. 39F2]

Anti-trust. A suit filed by the Justice Dept. in New York May 12 charged the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., Amer. Assn. of Advtg. Agencies & 4 other groups with conspiring to monopolize newspaper & periodical advertising. [See p. 150A2] . . . The Norris Amusement Co. of Norristown, Pa. won a $425,000 judgment against 7 film distributors (RKO, Warner Bros., 20th Century-Fox, Paramount, Universal, Columbia & MGM) in Fed. Dist. Court in Philadelphia Apr. 6 on charges its theaters were denied first-run pictures. [See Vol XIV, p. 6D3]

LEADING MAY FILMS

New York Releases

Daddy Long Legs. Fred Astaire & Leslie Caron are dance partners in musical version of Jean Webster's novel of rich man who adopts orphan. Screenplay by Harry & Phoebe Ephron. Directed by Jean Negulesco. Produced by Samuel G. Engel in De Luxe Color for 20th Century-Fox. With Terry Moore, Thelma Ritter, Fred Clark. May 5.

Davy Crockett, King of the Wild Frontier. Exploits of famed Indian fighter, made from 3 Technicolor TV films recently become national favorites of juveniles. Screenplay by Tom Blackburn. Directed by Norman Foster. Produced by Bill Walsh for Walt Disney. With Fess Parker, Buddy Ebsen, Basil Ruysdael, Hans Conreid. May 25.

The Great Adventure. Swedish documentary which depicts 2 boys' discovery of nature's loveliness. Written, directed, photographed & produced by Arne Sucksdorff. Presented by Louis de Rochemont Assoc. With Kjell Sucksdorff, Anders Norborg, Sigvard Kihlgren. May 23.

Hiroshima. Japanese semi-documentary dealing with people who were A-bombed. Screenplay by Yasutaro Yagi. Directed by Hideo Sekigawa. East-West Films production. With Yoshi Katoh, Mayayuki Tsukida, Isako Machida. May 17.

Interrupted Melody. Film biography of opera singer Marjorie Lawrence who was stricken with polio. Screenplay by William Ludwig & Sonya Levien. Directed by Curtis Bernhardt. Produced by Jack Cummings in Eastman color for MGM. With Eleanor Parker, Glenn Ford, Roger Moore, Cecil Kellaway, Leopold Sachse. May 5.

Love Me or Leave Me. Doris Day portrays singer Ruth Etting who was helped to fame by Chicago gangster Martin (The Gimp) Snyder. Screenplay by Daniel Fuchs & Isobel Lennart. Directed by Charles Vidor. Produced by Joe Pasternack in Eastman color for MGM. With James Cagney as Snyder, Cameron Mitchell, Robert Keith, Tom Tully. May 26.

The Prodigal. CinemaScope variation on biblical story of prodigal son. Screenplay by Maurice Zimm. Directed by Richard Thorpe. Produced by Charles Schnee in Eastman color for MGM. With Lana Turner, Edmund Purdom, Louis Calhern, Walter Hampden, Francis L. Sullivan. May 13.

Soldier of Fortune. Clark Gable as expatriate Hong Kong smuggling operator who sneaks into Communist China on rescue mission. Screenplay by Ernest K. Gann. Directed by Edward Dmytryck. Produced by Buddy Adler in De Luxe Color CinemaScope for 20th Century-Fox. With Susan Hayward, Michael Rennie, Gene Barry, Tom Tully, Anna Sten. May 27.

Strange Lady in Town. Woman doctor creates sensation in Santa Fe in 1880. Screenplay by Frank Butler. Directed & produced by Mervyn LeRoy in Warner Color for Warner Bros. With Greer Garson, Dana Andrews, Cameron Mitchell, Lois Smith, Walter Hampden. May 20.

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Seventh Heaven. Musical comedy based on Austin Strong's play. About Parisian street singer's love for sewer worker. Book by Victor Wolfson & Stella Unger. Music by Victor Young. Staged by John C. Wilson. Presented by Gant Gaither & Wm. Bacher. With Ricardo Montalban, Gloria De Haven, Kurt Kaznar, Robt. Clary, Scott Merrill, Beatrice Arthur. May 26 at ANTA. (3-2-2)§

Closed

All in One May 28 (46 performances)
The Honeys May 28 (36 performances)
Once Upon a Tailor May 28 (8 performances)

OBITUARIES

Prof. Madison Bentley, 84, psychologist, author of *The Field of Psychology & Man,* ed. *Amer. Journal of Psychology* for half century; May 29 in Palo Alto, Calif.

S. John Block, 75, N. Y. state Socialist leader who served on commission that drew up new NYC City Charter (1936); May 31 in New York.

Sir Leslie Boyce, 59, first Australian to be Lord Mayor of London (1951-52), Conservative MP 1929-45; May 30 in Gloucester, Eng.

Louis (Little New York) Campagna, 54, an original Al Capone bodyguard who served ⅓ of 10-yr. sentence on 1943 conviction for conspiracy to extort $1 million from movie executives; May 30 of heart attack aboard pleasure boat off Miami.

Charles Healy Day, 70, aviation engr. who designed & built experimental airplane 1909, began work with Glenn L. Martin in 1911; May 26 in Pacific Palisades, Calif.

George Heller, 49, natl. exec. secy. of AFL Amer. Fed. of Television & Radio Artists (AFTRA); May 30 in N.Y.

Francis Fisher Kane, 88, Phila. attorney, supporter of liberal causes, member of Citizens' Natl. Defense Com. which failed to save Sacco & Vanzetti from electric chair; May 27, Belmont, Mass.

William Jarmleh Kelley, 56, pres. since 1938 of Machinery & Allied Products Inst., chrmn. of Cncl. for Technological Advancement, natl. spokesman for capital goods industries; May 30 in Chicago.

Maj. Gen. Edward Albert Kreger, 86, U.S. Army Judge Advocate Gen. 1928-31, supervisor of preparation of *Manual for Courts-Martial* 1920; May 24 in San Antonio, Texas.

Otto Myslik, 74, vice pres. Singer Sewing Machine Co. who joined company in Russia in 1903, helped rebuild company's European organization after both world wars; May 15 in Paris.

William Frank Persons, 78, director U.S. Employment Service 1933-39, vice chrmn. Amer. Red Cross 1921-22; May 27 in Cranford, N.J.

Eddie Prokop, 33, ex-football star for Ga. Tech, N.Y. Yankees, Chicago Rockets; May 30 in Cleveland (cerebral hemorrhage).

Walter E. Reid, 86, ex-bd. chrmn. Mack Truck Co.; May 30 in Portland, Me.

Judge Harold Montelle Stephens, 69, Chief Justice U.S. Court of Appeals for Dist. of Columbia since 1948; May 28 in Washington.

Phillips Wyman, 60, pblshr. *Redbook & Bluebook* magazines, vice pres. McCall Corp.; May 27, Redding, Conn.

William Fitzhugh Whitehouse, 76, Newport (R.I.) civic & society leader, pres. Newport Casino in 1930s, ex-chrmn. Bailey's Beach exec. bd.; May 27 in Newport, R.I.

SPORTS

Vukovich Dies in Auto Race. Bill Vukovich, 36, of Fresno, Calif. was burned to death when his Hopkins Special rammed into a 4-car smash-up May 30 as he led the field by nearly 2 laps in an attempt at an unprecedented 3d straight victory in the annual 500-mile Memorial Day auto race at Indianapolis Speedway [see Vol. XIV, p. 188E3]. (His death was the speedway's 46th fatality. 38 other drivers & mechanics and 7 spectators had been killed in 46 years.) [See p. 172A-B1] Bob Sweikert, 39, of Indianapolis, driving a John Zink Special, won the race at an avg. speed of 128.209 mph. (3 hr. 53 min. 59.53 sec. elapsed time). He collected

§ First figure—favorable reviews (leading N.Y. papers); 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable.

$76,138.63 from a record $370,050 total prize fund.

Alberto Ascari, 36, of Italy, twice winner of the world auto racing championship, was killed in a crack-up in Monza, Italy May 26 while testing Eugenio Castellotti's Ferrari. [See p. 164B-C1]

Recent auto races: *1,008-km. (630-mi.) super-Cortemaggiore Grand Prix* at Monza May 29—won by Jean Behra of France & Luigi Musso of Italy in a 3,000-cc. Maserati at an avg. speed of 176.302 kmph. (110.19 mph.), elapsed time of 5 hr. 41 min. 41.3 sec. *228.1-km. (140-mi.) Eifel race* in Adenau, Germany May 29—won by Manuel Fangio of Argentina in a Mercedes in 1 hr. 44 min. 52.9 sec.

3 Better 4-Min. Mile. 3 men ran a mile in less than 4 minutes in the same race for the first time May 28 at an international meet in London. Laszlo Tabori, 24, a Hungarian soldier, the winner, set a British (but not world) record of 3 min. 59 sec. 2d & 3d places went to London brewer Chris Chataway, 24, & British RAF bombardier Brian Hewson, 23, both timed at 3:59.8. Only 2 others—John Landy (world record holder) of Australia & Roger Bannister of Britain—had exceeded the 4-min. mile, and both had exceeded Tabori's speed. [See p. 156F3; Vol. XIV, 272F1]

Hungarian Army Lt. Sandor Iharos, 25, shaved 7 sec. off the world 2-mi. record by turning in an 8-min. 33.4-sec. performance in London May 30. (He had set a 7:55.6 world record for 3,000 meters 2 weeks previously.)

Recent track events: *IC-4A outdoor championships* in New York May 28—team title won by Manhattan College. *Big 10 outdoor championships* in Columbus, O. May 28—team title retained by Michigan. *Pacific Coast Conf. championships* in Eugene, Ore. May 28—won for 15th straight time by USC.

Other Winners. **Boxing:** Pascual Perez of Argentina retained his world flyweight title by KOing ex-champ Yoshio Shirai of Japan in 2:50 of the 5th round in Tokyo May 30. [See Vol. XIV, p. 404C1] . . . **Bowling:** The 2½-mo. $123,000 Petersen bowling classic (4,928 participants) ended in Chicago May 29 with the $10,000 first prize going to Don Ellis, Houston, Tex. bowling instructor. . . . **Fencing:** Masters' épée championship in New York May 29—won by Alfred Skrobisch of New York. [See p. 180A-B1] . . . **Golf:** Australian Open in Brisbane May 28—won by Bobby Locke of South Africa. $15,000 Ft. Wayne (Ind.) Open May 29—won by Dow Finsterwald of Bedford Heights, O. for $2,400. Wolverine Women's Open in Detroit May 30—won by Fay Crocker, 36, of Montevideo, Uruguay for $1,000. . . . **Horse races:** Epsom (Eng.) Derby May 25—won by Mme. Suzy Volterra's (of Paris) Phil Drake, Fred Palmer up, for $52,645.60. $55,250 Argonaut H'cap at Hollywood Park (Inglewood, Calif.) May 28—won by Louis B. Mayer's Alidon. $116,100 Preakness Stakes at Pimlico (Baltimore) May 28—won by Belair Stud's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, for $67,550. $63,900 Coaching Club American Oaks at Belmont Park (N.Y.) May 28—won by Wheatley Stables' High Voltage, Ted Atkinson up, for $45,800. $88,250 Suburban H'Cap at Belmont Park May 30—won by Wm. Helis Jr.'s Helioscope, Sammy Boulmetis up, for $61,150. [See p. 180C1]

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Eddie Stanky, 37, was dropped May 29 as St. Louis Cardinals mgr. and replaced by Harry Walker, 36. [See Vol. XIV, p. 248C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Tornadoes Kill 121. At least 121 persons were killed by tornadoes spiraling through Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas & Missouri May 25-27. Twisters were reported also through May 28 in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Indiana & Michigan. Worst hit was Udall, Kan., virtually demolished May 25, where the casualty toll was tabulated by the Red Cross May 30 at 80 killed, 24 still missing, about 300 injured. 18 persons were killed & 500 injured when a tornado leveled a 36-block residential-&-factory section of Blackwell, Okla. May 25. Blackwell's inhabitants also fought a 2d menace—Chikaskia River floodwaters which drove some from their homes May 27. 15 USAF men died when their B-36 crashed in a storm 60 miles north of San Angelo, Tex. May 25. Red Cross, Salvation Army, Fed. Civil Defense, military, state & local volunteer workers cooperated in rescuing trapped tornado victims, aiding the injured and caring for refugees. Pres. Eisenhower, in answer to a plea by Kan. Gov. Fred Hall, declared Kansas' tornado-ravished sections a "major disaster" area May 27 and authorized "such funds as are necessary to supplement state & local efforts." The Red Cross said it would spend $1 million. [See p. 144E2]

(22 persons died in a tornado in Santa Catarina State, Brazil May 25.)

Crime. Retired Indiana teacher B. E. Lindley, 73, & his 70-yr.-old wife killed 3 police officers in a 1½-hr. gun battle at their barricaded house in Ocala, Fla. May 28 before surrendering under a hail of bullets & tear gas bombs from 30 officers besieging them. Police found cases of guns & ammunition, a large amount of money & what appeared to be burglar tools in the house. More guns & ammunition were found outside in a panel truck equipped with a special carburetor for high speeds, an extra gas tank & special springs to allow for heavy loads. The shooting started as a result of a dispute with a neighbor. . . . Bowling alley employe Richard Meyers, 46, killed 3 persons & wounded 5 in an aimless shooting spree at the 3d Natl. Bank & adjoining Winters Natl. Bank in Dayton, O. May 31 before he was shot down by police. As he died, he gasped, "I did it for my God." He explained that banks were "adversaries of God." Among those Meyers killed: Joseph Gavin, ex-U. of Dayton football coach. . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Frederick V. Follmer in Lewisburg, Pa. May 26 imposed these sentences on 3 convicts who had confessed to fatally beating fellow prisoner William W. Remington, ex-Commerce Dept. economist jailed for perjury: life terms to Lewis Cagle Jr., 17, & George Junior McCoy, 34; 20 yrs. to Robert Carl Parker. [See p. 164C-D2] . . . Dr. Price Adams Kirkpatrick, 33, N.Y. psychiatrist & director of the Bureau of Mental Health Services of the N.Y.C. Domestic Relations Court, was arrested as a burglar in Piermont, N.Y. May 31. Police said Kirkpatrick had confessed that he & his fiancée had stolen antiques & other property valued at $1,000 from a Piermont house because he "wanted to outfit my office with them." He was caught when he returned to collect his own expensive camera & tripod, probably worth as much as the loot, which he had left inadvertently on the porch of the burglarized house. . . . Jackson M. Potter, ex-Syracuse, N.Y. real estate dealer, was acquitted by a federal jury in Albany, N.Y. May 26 of charges that he had conspired to misapply $1,625,000 in Syracuse Trust Co. funds.

Other Events. A Mayflower Moving & Storage Co. van & trailer, its brakes gone, killed 7 persons (including the driver) & injured 3 May 27 as it tore down San Francisco's Nob Hill through Chinatown, along Clay St., wrecked cars and smashed store fronts, finally crashed & burned near the Hall of Justice. . . . All-India Radio reported May 26 that a French expedition led by Jean Franco, 40, had climbed Nepal's 27,790-ft. Makalu I, the world's 6th highest mountain peak & until then the 4th highest unclimbed. (The 3 highest unclimbed peaks: Kanchenjunga's 28,146 & 27,803-ft. towers; 27,890-ft. Lhotse, Mt. Everest's south peak.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 360F3]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Dick Haymes, 38, Argentina-born singer, won his fight against deportation when Fed. Dist. Judge Burnita S. Matthews ruled in Washington May 31 that Haymes, in returning to the U.S. from a flying trip to Hawaii, had not reentered "from a foreign port or place or from an outlying possession." This reversed a Board of Immigration Appeals ruling that Haymes be deported for illegally reentering the U.S. [See Vol. XIV, p. 378G3] . . . **Basil O'Connor,** pres. of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis & father of 2 daughters, was chosen by the Natl. Father's Day Com. in New York May 26 as "Father of the Year." [See p. 177A-B1] . . . **Dionne Quintuplets'** 4 survivors (Annette, Cecile, Marie & Yvonne) marked their 21st birthday May 28. [See Vol. XIV, p. 359B-C3] . . . **Married:** *Kansas City Star* pres.-editor-gen. mgr. Roy Allison Roberts, 67, early Eisenhower-for-President campaigner, & Mrs. Florence Griffin Ross, 61, widow of the late Chas G. Ross, White House press secy. under Truman; May 25 in Washington (2d for both). [See p. 62E3; Vol. X, 396M]